



FACT SHEET

WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

OIL AND GAS RELATED BILLS, 2010-2019

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The following tables depict a selection of relevant bills related to oil and gas from 2010-2019. It should be noted that there could be other bills not included below as a certain degree of subjectivity was used in the creation of the list.

Table 1. Oil and Gas Related Bills.

	Bill Number	Catch Title	Description	Final Action
General Bills	2011 SF 0116	Oil and gas enhanced recovery-microbial conversion.	This act authorized the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to issue an order authorizing well and reservoir injections on a drilling and spacing unit, individual lease, or unit basis to enhance the microbial conversion of hydrocarbon substrates to methane gas. The applicant must obtain necessary permits and show that groundwater will not be adversely affected.	Chapter No. 0050 Session Laws of Wyoming 2011.
	2012 SF 0051	Natural gas regulations.	This act would have placed a three-year moratorium prohibiting the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, Department of Environmental Quality and the Office of State Lands and investments from plugging coalbed methane wells unless it protected public health, safety or welfare, protected drinking water or prevented damage to the mineral estate.	Senate received for introduction; did not consider in the Committee of the Whole.
	2012 SF 0060	Hydraulic fracturing disclosure requirements.	This act would have required the owner or operator of a well to disclose the total amount of water expected to be used in a hydraulic fracturing treatment and the chemical additives injected into the well during hydraulic fracturing. The act also would have required public disclosure of chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing treatment unless the operator claimed it was a trade secret.	Senate failed introduction.
	2013 SF 0002	Oil and gas conservation	This act provided that the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission cannot require filings to be stamped by a registered professional engineer and that an engineer testifying before	Chapter No. 0003 Wyoming Session

		commission-filings.	the Commission as an expert must be a registered professional engineer in the State of Wyoming.	Laws of Wyoming 2013.
	2013 SF 0003	State oil and gas supervisor-qualifications.	This act modified the qualifications to be appointed as the state oil-and-gas supervisor by deleting the phrase “registered professional” and inserting a requirement of having at least 10 years of experience in the field.	Chapter No. 0004 Session Laws of Wyoming 2013.
	2013 SF 0157	Hydraulic fracturing disclosure requirements.	See 2012 SF 0060.	Senate: Committee returned bill pursuant to SR 5-4.
	2015 HB 0051	Excise tax-well site.	This act broadened the definition of “well site” in Title 39 to include installed production equipment on the site used to store or prepare oil and gas for transportation away from the well site. Production equipment includes wellheads, valves, tanks, dehydrators, separators, flow-lines, flares, and emission equipment. Production equipment does not include compressors, offsite gathering lines, and processing facilities.	Chapter No. 0061 Session Laws of Wyoming 2015.
	2019 HB 0208	Split estates-good faith negotiations-2.	This act would have allowed surface owners to object to the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission based on the oil and gas operator’s failure to negotiate in good faith for entry onto the surface owner’s land. If the surface owner objected, the bill would have required a contested case hearing and authorized the Commission to order the operator to reenter negotiations with the landowner.	House: died in committee returned bill pursuant to HR 5-4.
	2019 HB 0209	Split estates-measure of damages.	This act would have required an oil and gas operator to pay a surface owner the greater of the actual amount or the fair market value of damages sustained by the surface owner for the loss of production and income, loss of land value and loss of value of improvements caused by oil and gas operations.	Senate Committee of the Whole: failed.
	2019 HB 0224	Split estates-applicability of procedures.	This act would have clarified statutory requirements for operations on split estates by applying to all land, including land outside of drilling and spacing units, where the surface owner does not own the underlying oil and gas estate.	House: died in committee returned bill pursuant to HR 5-4.
	2019 HB 0272	Oil and gas flaring waste.	This act would have amended the definition of "waste" to include flaring from oil wells and flaring incidental to processing or storage of gas or oil.	House did not consider for introduction.
	2019 SF 0036	Oil and gas drilling units-calculation of owner shares.	This act would have reduced the amount a person drilling and operating a well on a drilling unit could recover for costs and expenses of drilling before giving any non-consenting owner his entitled share under a pooling order.	Senate: died in committee returned bill pursuant to SR 5-4.

Pooling/ Division	2014 SF 0099	Pooling order operator.	This act would have clarified that a hearing held on a pooling order requires a designation of a unit operator. The person applying for a pooling order would have been presumed to be the operator. The Oil and Gas Conservation Commission would have been required to promulgate rules necessary to designate an operator at a pooling-order hearing, and an applicant who owned or was the designated representative for more than 50% of the interests in a drilling unit would have been designated the operator for the unit.	Withdrawn by sponsor.
	2017 HB 0178	Oil and gas division and transfer orders.	This act would have required a party responsible for sending division orders to pay \$100 per month to each interest owner to whom the party did not send the division order.	House: died in committee returned bill pursuant to HR 5-4.
APD's	2019 HB 0261	Application for permit to drill.	This act would have increased the fee for filing the intent to drill to \$10,000 with \$9,500 refunded upon the commencement of drilling. The act also would have made the permit to drill valid for two years with the possibility of extending it upon the showing of good cause.	House: died in committee returned bill pursuant to HR 5-4.

Table 2. Oil and Gas Bills Related to Bonding.

Bill Number	Catch Title	Description	Final Action
2010 HB 0017	Carbon sequestration-financial assurances and regulation.	This act established the Wyoming geologic sequestration special revenue account and required fees paid by certain permit applicants to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality to monitor closed sequestration sites. The act also required the Department to promulgate rules and regulations requiring bonding and financial assurances for geologic sequestration permit holders.	Chapter No. 0052 Session laws of Wyoming 2010.
2011 HB 0051	Industrial and energy development protection.	This bill would have restricted the appeal of any grant, denial, suspension, revocation, violation or renewal of any permit, license, certification or variance authorized, issued, or requested under Title 30 to aggrieved parties which the bill defined as the permittee, the oil and gas commission, the Department of Environmental Quality, the owner or producer or any person having a legal interest in the subject or a private land owner who may be adversely affected by the permit. All other parties contesting a decision on any permit, license, certification or variance would have been required to post a surety bond. The surety bond would have been forfeited if the court ruled in favor of the defendant.	House committee returned bill pursuant to HR 4-3 (c).
2011 SF 0087	Oil and gas operations-surety bond.	This act would have increased the amount of a surety bond or other guaranty for oil and gas operations from \$2,000 to \$10,000 per well site.	Senate committee returned bill pursuant to SR 7-3 (c).

2013 HB 0016	Seismic exploration.	This act would have required the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to adopt rules requiring surety bonds of at least \$5,000 for the first 1,000 acres and not less than \$1,000 for each additional 1,000 acres where operations involved seismic activities. The act also would have required the surety bond be accepted from and posted by an oil and gas operator with a valid license.	House motion to do pass failed in accordance with HR 5-4.
2014 SF 0083	Oil and gas-bonding requirement.	This act increased the minimum amount for a per well site bond from \$2,000 to \$10,000. The amount for a blanket bond was increased to not less than \$10,000 per well site on the surface owner's land.	Chapter No. 0116 Session Laws of Wyoming 2014.
2018 SF 0016	Financial assurance class I and V UIC wells.	This act required the Department of Environmental Quality to adopt financial assurance requirements for plugging, abandonment, post-closure monitoring, corrective actions and site reclamations for class I hazardous and nonhazardous underground injection facilities and class V coalbed methane underground injection facilities.	Chapter No. 0011 Session Laws of Wyoming 2018.
2018 SF 0018	Orphan site remediation funding.	This bill provided funding mechanisms for orphan site remediation and authorized funds from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Account, the Corrective Action Account and a reclamation account to be used for orphan site remediation. The bill also created the Orphan Site Remediation Account and amended reporting requirements.	Chapter No. 0012 Session Laws of Wyoming 2018.

Table 3. Oil and Gas Bills Related to Water.

Bill Number	Catch Title	Description	Final Action
2011 HB 0163	Water produced from geologic sequestration.	This act would have required water from geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide in saline aquifers, unless reinjected, be put to a beneficial use beyond just production.	Senate committee returned bill pursuant to 73- (c).
2018 HB 0172	Produced water treatment.	This act exempted from taxation natural gas used before sale to treat byproduct water in order to make the water acceptable for beneficial use in Wyoming.	Chapter No. 0076 Session Laws of Wyoming 2018.

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